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Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**

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Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
#19	Search **myosin-9 and antibody and tumor** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	12:01:30	21
#17	Search **myosin-9 and antibody** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	12:00:53	275
#12	Search **myosin-9** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	12:00:45	2458
#15	Search **nmmhc-a** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	11:59:16	5
#13	Search **myosin-9 and (cancer or tumor or tumour or carcinoma) and antibody** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	11:58:14	21
#9	Search **(myosin heavy chain type A) and antibody and (cancer or tumor or tumour or carcinoma)** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	11:49:22	11
#8	Search **(myosin heavy chain type A) and antibody** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	11:49:03	230
#7	Search **(myosin heavy chain type A)** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	11:48:56	1646
#3	Search **(myosin heavy chain type A) and (cancer or tumor) and antibody** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	11:44:34	11
#2	Search **(myosin heavy chain type A) and (cancer or tumor)** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	11:44:20	62
#1	Search **myosin heavy chain type A and cancer or tumor** Limits: **Publication Date to 2003/10/3**	11:43:52	1731262

Clear History

Dec 18 2006 06:34:27

WEST Search History

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DATE: Thursday, December 21, 2006

Hide?	Set Name	Query	Hit Count
		DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L8	myosin 9	0
☐	L7	myosin-9	0
☐	L6	(myosin 9) and antibody	0
☐	L5	myosin-9 and antibody	0
☐	L4	(myosin heavy chain type a) and antibody	9
☐	L3	(myosin heavy chain type a) and antibody and (cancer or tumor or tumour or carcinoma)	9
☐	L2	nmmhc-a and antibody and (cancer or tumor or tumour or carcinoma)	9
☐	L1	myosin-9 and antibody and (cancer or tumor or tumour or carcinoma)	0

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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 Dialog level 05.15.00D
Last logoff:  11dec06 12:33:22
Logon file001 21dec06 13:15:12
          *** ANNOUNCEMENTS ***
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NEW FILES RELEASED
***Engineering Index Backfile (File 988)
***Verdict Market Research (File 769)
***EMCare (File 45)
***Trademarkscan - South Korea (File 655)

RESUMED UPDATING
***File 141, Reader's Guide Abstracts
                    ***
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***File 531, American Business Directory
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***File 196, FINDEX
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Facts (F390), Derwent Chemistry Resource (F355) and Index Chemicus
(File 302).
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 * * *

File   1:ERIC 1965-2006/Nov
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 *File   1: ERIC has been reloaded effective Dec 1, 2006.
Accession numbers have changed.

      Set  Items  Description
      ---  -----  -----------
Cost is in DialUnits
?

B 155, 159, 10, 203, 35, 5, 467, 73, 434, 34
       21dec06 13:15:52 User290558 Session D88.1
            $0.93    0.265 DialUnits File1
     $0.93  Estimated cost File1
     $0.18  INTERNET
     $1.11  Estimated cost this search
     $1.11  Estimated total session cost   0.265 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1950-2006/Dec 06
        (c) format only 2006 Dialog
 *File 155: MEDLINE has temporarily stopped updating with UD=20061206.
Please see HELP NEWS154 for details.
  File 159:Cancerlit 1975-2002/Oct
        (c) format only 2002 Dialog
```

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 *File 159: Cancerlit is no longer updating.
Please see HELP NEWS159.
  File  10:AGRICOLA 70-2006/Dec
        (c) format only 2006 Dialog
  File 203:AGRIS 1974-2006/Sep
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        (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation
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  File  73:EMBASE 1974-2006/Dec 21
        (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V.
  File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
        (c) 2006 The Thomson Corp
  File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2006/Dec W3
        (c) 2006 The Thomson Corp

      Set  Items  Description
      ---  -----  -----------
?

S MYOSIN (N) 9
         143508  MYOSIN
        4057348  9
      S1      62  MYOSIN (N) 9
?

S S1 AND ANTIBODY
             62  S1
        1794137  ANTIBODY
      S2      1  S1 AND ANTIBODY
?

TYPE S2/FULL/1

  2/9/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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07072077   PMID: 2942552
 Isolation and partial characterization of a 110-kD dimer actin-binding
 protein.
  Ueno T; Korn E D
  Journal of cell biology (UNITED STATES)  Aug 1986,  103  (2)  p621-30,
ISSN 0021-9525--Print  Journal Code: 0375356
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article
  Languages: ENGLISH
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
  Subfile:   INDEX MEDICUS
  Two  Triton-insoluble  fractions  were  isolated  from  Acanthamoeba
castellanii.  The  major non-membrane proteins in both fractions were actin
(30-40%), myosin II (4-9%), myosin I (1-5%), and a 55-kD polypeptide (10%).
The  55-kD  polypeptide did not react with antibodies against tubulins from
turkey  brain,  paramecium,  or yeast. All of these proteins were much more
concentrated in the Triton-insoluble fractions than in the whole homogenate
or  soluble  supernatant.  The  55-kD  polypeptide was extracted with 0.3 M
```

NaCl, fractionated by ammonium sulfate, and purified to near homogeneity by DEAE-cellulose and hydroxyapatite chromatography. The purified protein had a molecular mass of 110 kD and appeared to be a homodimer by isoelectric focusing. The 110-kD dimer bound to F-actin with a maximal binding stoichiometry of 0.5 mol/mol of actin (1 mol of 55-kD subunit/mol of actin). Although the 110-kD protein enhanced the sedimentation of F-actin, it did not affect the low shear viscosity of F-actin solutions nor was bundling of F-actin observed by electron microscopy. The 110-kD dimer protein inhibited the actin-activated Mg2+-ATPase activities of Acanthamoeba myosin I and myosin II in a concentration-dependent manner. By indirect immunofluorescence, the 110-kD protein was found to be localized in the peripheral cytoplasm near the plasma membrane which is also enriched in F-actin filaments and myosin I.

Descriptors: *Amoeba--analysis--AN; *Carrier Proteins --isolation and purification--IP; *Cytoskeletal Proteins--isolation and purification--IP; *Microfilament Proteins; Adenosinetriphosphatase--metabolism--ME; Cell Compartmentation; Fluorescent Antibody Technique; Gelsolin; Magnesium --metabolism--ME; Molecular Weight; Polyethylene Glycols; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Solubility

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Carrier Proteins); 0 (Cytoskeletal Proteins); 0 (Gelsolin); 0 (Microfilament Proteins); 0 (Polyethylene Glycols); 0 (brevin); 7439-95-4 (Magnesium)

Enzyme No.: EC 3.6.1.3 (Adenosinetriphosphatase)

Record Date Created: 19860917

Record Date Completed: 19860917

?

Set	Items	Description
S1	62	MYOSIN (N) 9
S2	1	S1 AND ANTIBODY

?

```
S (NMMHC (W) A) AND ANTIBODY
             107  NMMHC
        42195946  A
              26  NMMHC(W)A
         1794137  ANTIBODY
      S3       1  (NMMHC (W) A) AND ANTIBODY
?

TYPE S3/FULL/1
```

3/9/1 (Item 1 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

14454941 PMID: 12930685

[Immunofluorescence localization of inclusion and identification of nonmuscle myosin heavy chain IIA in neutrophils of May-Hegglin anomaly patients]

Yi Yan; Zhang Guang-sen

Department of Hematology, Institute of Molecular Hematology, Second Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China.

Zhonghua yi xue za zhi (China) Aug 10 2003, 83 (15) p1313-6, ISSN 0376-2491--Print Journal Code: 7511141

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract

Languages: CHINESE

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
OBJECTIVE: To observe the localization of inclusion and expression of nonmuscle myosin heavy chain-A (NMMHC-A) in cytoplasm of neutrophils of May-Hegglin anomaly (MHA) patients, and elucidate and identify the property of the inclusions in constitutional elements. METHODS: Peripheral blood was drawn from the MHA proband, the proband's father, and a healthy control. White blood cells and platelets were isolated and smeared. Indirect immunofluorescence technique combined with propidium iodide (PI) nuclei staining technology was used to detect the inclusion and nonmuscle myosin in cytoplasm of neutrophils and platelet. Neutrophils were isolated. Protein in the neutrophils was extracted and underwent Western blot assay to examine the expression of NMMHC-A. RESULTS: Spindle-like inclusions with yellow fluorescence were clearly displayed in the neutrophils of the MHA patient and her father, that matched very well in shape, size and localization with the inclusions, revealed by Wright-Giemsa's stain. In normal control, except a diffusive distribution of fluorescent spot in neutrophils cytoplasm, not any inclusion was detected. As for NMMHC-A expression, Western blot assay showed that NMMHC-A was upregulated in the neutrophils of the MHA patient (60.9) and her father (58.9). CONCLUSION: A new method to display MHA inclusions and identify the major component of inclusions in the neutrophils, which was originated from a mutant of nonmuscle myosin, of MHA was set up. Immunofluorescence analysis is more sensitive than Wright-Giemsa's staining in detecting inclusions of MHA.
Tags: Female; Male
Descriptors: *Inclusion Bodies--ultrastructure--UL; *Myosin Heavy Chains --blood--BL; *Neutrophils--chemistry--CH; *Thrombocytopenia--genetics--GE; Chromosomes, Human, Pair 22; English Abstract; Fluorescent Antibody Technique, Indirect; Humans; Molecular Motors; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Syndrome; Thrombocytopenia--blood--BL; Thrombocytopenia--pathology --PA
CAS Registry No.: 0 (MYH9 protein, human); 0 (Molecular Motors); 0 (Myosin Heavy Chains)
Record Date Created: 20030821
Record Date Completed: 20040204
?

```
Set     Items   Description
S1         62   MYOSIN (N) 9
S2          1   S1 AND ANTIBODY
S3          1   (NMMHC (W) A) AND ANTIBODY
?

S (NMMHC (W) A) AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR TUMUOR OR CARCINOMA OR NEOPLASIA)
             107  NMMHC
        42195946  A
              26  NMMHC(W)A
         3585741  CANCER
         3338516  TUMOR
              56  TUMUOR
         1782646  CARCINOMA
          141730  NEOPLASIA
      S4        0  (NMMHC (W) A) AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR TUMUOR OR CARCINOMA
                   OR NEOPLASIA)
?

S (NMMHC (W) A)
             107  NMMHC
        42195946  A
```

```
      S5       26   (NMMHC (W) A)
?

S (NMMHC (W) A)
             107   NMMHC
        42195946   A
      S6       26   (NMMHC (W) A)
?

S S6 AND ANTIBODY
              26   S6
         1794137   ANTIBODY
      S7        1   S6 AND ANTIBODY
?

TYPE S7/FUL/1
>>>"FUL" is not a valid format name in file(s): 5, 10, 34-35, 73, 155, 159,
   203, 434, 467
?


Set     Items   Description
S1         62   MYOSIN (N) 9
S2          1   S1 AND ANTIBODY
S3          1   (NMMHC (W) A) AND ANTIBODY
S4          0   (NMMHC (W) A) AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR TUMUOR OR CARCINOMA -
             OR NEOPLASIA)
S5         26   (NMMHC (W) A)
S6         26   (NMMHC (W) A)
S7          1   S6 AND ANTIBODY
?

TYPE S7/FULL/1

  7/9/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
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14454941   PMID: 12930685
 [Immunofluorescence localization of inclusion and identification of
 nonmuscle myosin heavy chain IIA in neutrophils of May-Hegglin anomaly
 patients]
  Yi Yan; Zhang Guang-sen
  Department of Hematology, Institute of Molecular Hematology, Second
Xiangya Hospital, Central South University, Changsha 410011, China.
  Zhonghua yi xue za zhi (China)  Aug 10 2003,  83 (15) p1313-6, ISSN
0376-2491--Print  Journal Code: 7511141
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Journal Article ; English Abstract
  Languages: CHINESE
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
  Subfile:  INDEX MEDICUS
  OBJECTIVE: To observe the localization of inclusion and expression of
nonmuscle myosin heavy chain-A (NMMHC-A) in cytoplasm of neutrophils of
May-Hegglin anomaly (MHA) patients, and elucidate and identify the property
of the inclusions in constitutional elements. METHODS: Peripheral blood was
drawn from the MHA proband, the proband's father, and a healthy control.
White blood cells and platelets were isolated and smeared. Indirect
immunofluorescence technique combined with propidium iodide (PI) nuclei
```

staining technology was used to detect the inclusion and nonmuscle myosin in cytoplasm of neutrophils and platelet. Neutrophils were isolated. Protein in the neutrophils was extracted and underwent Western blot assay to examine the expression of NMMHC-A. RESULTS: Spindle-like inclusions with yellow fluorescence were clearly displayed in the neutrophils of the MHA patient and her father, that matched very well in shape, size and localization with the inclusions, revealed by Wright-Giemsa's stain. In normal control, except a diffusive distribution of fluorescent spot in neutrophils cytoplasm, not any inclusion was detected. As for NMMHC-A expression, Western blot assay showed that NMMHC-A was upregulated in the neutrophils of the MHA patient (60.9) and her father (58.9). CONCLUSION: A new method to display MHA inclusions and identify the major component of inclusions in the neutrophils, which was originated from a mutant of nonmuscle myosin, of MHA was set up. Immunofluorescence analysis is more sensitive than Wright-Giemsa's staining in detecting inclusions of MHA.

Tags: Female; Male

Descriptors: *Inclusion Bodies--ultrastructure--UL; *Myosin Heavy Chains --blood--BL; *Neutrophils--chemistry--CH; *Thrombocytopenia--genetics--GE; Chromosomes, Human, Pair 22; English Abstract; Fluorescent Antibody Technique, Indirect; Humans; Molecular Motors; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't; Syndrome; Thrombocytopenia--blood--BL; Thrombocytopenia--pathology --PA

CAS Registry No.: 0 (MYH9 protein, human); 0 (Molecular Motors); 0 (Myosin Heavy Chains)

Record Date Created: 20030821

Record Date Completed: 20040204

?

Set	Items	Description
S1	62	MYOSIN (N) 9
S2	1	S1 AND ANTIBODY
S3	1	(NMMHC (W) A) AND ANTIBODY
S4	0	(NMMHC (W) A) AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR TUMUOR OR CARCINOMA - OR NEOPLASIA)
S5	26	(NMMHC (W) A)
S6	26	(NMMHC (W) A)
S7	1	S6 AND ANTIBODY

?

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NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
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NEWS 4	AUG 28	ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
NEWS 5	AUG 30	CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes
NEWS 6	SEP 11	CA/CAplus enhanced with more pre-1907 records
NEWS 7	SEP 21	CA/CAplus fields enhanced with simultaneous left and right truncation
NEWS 8	SEP 25	CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) display of CA Lexicon enhanced
NEWS 9	SEP 25	CAS REGISTRY(SM) no longer includes Concord 3D coordinates
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NEWS 14	OCT 23	Option to turn off MARPAT highlighting enhancements available
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NEWS 18	NOV 03	JAPIO enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
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NEWS 20	NOV 10	STN Express with Discover! free maintenance release Version 8.01c now available
NEWS 21	NOV 20	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in additional databases
NEWS 22	NOV 20	CA/CAplus to MARPAT accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
NEWS 23	DEC 01	CAS REGISTRY updated with new ambiguity codes
NEWS 24	DEC 11	CAS REGISTRY chemical nomenclature enhanced
NEWS 25	DEC 14	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX manual codes updated
NEWS 26	DEC 14	GBFULL and FRFULL enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 27	DEC 18	CA/CAplus pre-1967 chemical substance index entries enhanced with preparation role
NEWS 28	DEC 18	CA/CAplus patent kind codes updated
NEWS 29	DEC 18	MARPAT to CA/CAplus accession number crossover limit increased to 50,000
NEWS 30	DEC 18	MEDLINE updated in preparation for 2007 reload

NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

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                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

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=> s (nmmhc a)
L1          14 (NMMHC A)

=> s l1 and antibody
L2           0 L1 AND ANTIBODY

=> s (myosin type a) and antibody
L3           1 (MYOSIN TYPE A) AND ANTIBODY

=> d l3 bib abs 1

L3   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN   2004:878415  CAPLUS
DN   141:365150
TI   Antibodies and ligands recognizing myosin or non-muscle-type
     myosin heavy chain type A for diagnosis and treatment of solid tumor
IN   Hirakawa, Youko; Niki, Hisae; Oike, Shinsuke; Tagawa, Toshiaki; Hosokawa,
     Saiko; Yoshiyama, Yoshiko
PA   Mitsubishi Pharma Corporation, Japan
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 60 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     --------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   WO 2004089984        A1    20041021    WO 2003-JP12732         20031003
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        W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
            CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE,
            GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK,
            LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ,
            OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM,
            TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
        RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,
            KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,
            FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,
            BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     CA 2501222          A1    20041021    CA 2003-2501222        20031003
     AU 2003271093       A1    20041101    AU 2003-271093         20031003
     EP 1559725          A1    20050803    EP 2003-751332         20031003
        R:  AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,
            IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK
     US 2006057147       A1    20060316    US 2005-530171         20050517
PRAI JP 2002-291953      A     20021004
     WO 2003-JP12732     W     20031003
AB   Provided are ligands and antibodies specific to cell surface
     antigen of solid tumor such as myosin, especially non-muscle type myosin heavy
     chain type A.  These ligands and monoclonal antibodies are
     conjugated or labeled with antitumor agent, antitumor protein, enzyme,
     gene or radioisotope for diagnosis and treatment of cancer such as stomach
     cancer, breast cancer, colon cancer or esophageal cancer.
RE.CNT  20    THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT


=> s (myosin 9)
L4            4 (MYOSIN 9)

=> s l4 and antibody
L5            1 L4 AND ANTIBODY

=> d l5 bib abs 1

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
AN   2002:937303  CAPLUS
DN   138:20443
TI   Endocrine disruptor screening using DNA chips of endocrine
     disruptor-responsive genes
IN   Kondo, Akihiro; Takeda, Takeshi; Mizutani, Shigetoshi; Tsujimoto,
     Yoshimasa; Takashima, Ryokichi; Enoki, Yuki; Kato, Ikunoshin
PA   Takara Bio Inc., Japan
SO   Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 386 pp.
     CODEN: JKXXAF
DT   Patent
LA   Japanese
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ----------          ----   --------    --------------------    --------
PI   JP 2002355079       A      20021210    JP 2002-69354           20020313
PRAI JP 2001-73183       A      20010314
     JP 2001-74993       A      20010315
     JP 2001-102519      A      20010330
AB   A method and kit for detecting endocrine-disrupting chems. using DNA
     microarrays are claimed.  The method comprises preparing a nucleic acid
     sample containing mRNAs or cDNAs originating in cells, tissues, or organisms
     which have been brought into contact with a sample containing the endocrine
     disruptor.  The nucleic acid sample is hybridized with DNA microarrays
     having genes affected by the endocrine disruptor or DNA fragments
     originating in these genes have been fixed.  The results obtained are then
     compared with the results obtained with the control sample to select the
     gene affected by the endocrine disruptor.  Genes whose expression is
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altered by tri-Bu tin, 4-octaphenol, 4-nonylphenol, di-N-Bu phthalate, dichlorohexyl phthalate, octachlorostyrene, benzophenone, diethylhexyl phthalate, diethylstilbestrol (DES), and 17-β estradiol (E2), were found in mice by DNA chip anal.

=> s myosin and antibody and (cancer or tumor or tumuor or carcinoma or malignancy)
L6 552 MYOSIN AND ANTIBODY AND (CANCER OR TUMOR OR TUMUOR OR CARCINOMA OR MALIGNANCY)

=> s l6 and (non muscle myosin heavy chain)
L7 4 L6 AND (NON MUSCLE MYOSIN HEAVY CHAIN)

=> duplicate remove l7
DUPLICATE PREFERENCE IS 'CAPLUS, BIOTECHNO, BIOTECHDS, ESBIOBASE'
KEEP DUPLICATES FROM MORE THAN ONE FILE? Y/(N):n
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l8 bib abs 1-2

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 2 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2006 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
AN 2004-14428 BIOTECHDS
TI Identifying a compound that modulates angiogenesis or tumorigenesis, useful in diagnosing and treating angiogenesis, cancer, stroke, infertility and heart disease, comprises contacting the compound with angiogenesis polypeptide;
antisense molecule and RNA interference for use in disease therapy and gene therapy
AU LORENS J B; ATCHISON R E; FRIERA A; HOLLAND S
PA RIGEL PHARM INC
PI WO 2004039955 13 May 2004
AI WO 2003-US34281 29 Oct 2003
PRAI US 2003-512251 17 Oct 2003; US 2002-421989 29 Oct 2002
DT Patent
LA English
OS WPI: 2004-376181 [35]
AN 2004-14428 BIOTECHDS
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - Identifying a compound that modulates angiogenesis or tumorigenesis comprises contacting the compound with angiogenesis polypeptide.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Identifying a compound that modulates angiogenesis or tumorigenesis comprises: (a) contacting the compound with angiogenesis polypeptide, e.g. Ax1, tubulin cofactor D, transglutaminase 2, cytosine deaminase, peptidase M41 (paraplegin), CD13 aminopeptidase, PPK-1, zip kinase, Gas6, SRm160, non-muscle myosin heavy chain, calmodulin 2, novel symporter, novel semaphorin, novel zinc finger helicase (FLJ22611), plexin-A2, deoxycytidylate deaminase or novel sugar transporter; (b) determining the functional effector of the compound upon the angiogenesis polypeptide or the physical effect of the compound upon the target polypeptide or its fragment or inactive variant; and (c) determining the chemical or phenotypic effect of the compound upon a cell comprising the target polypeptide or its fragment or inactive variant, thus identifying a compound that modulates cell cycle arrest. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method of modulating angiogenesis in a subject.
BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Method: Specifically, identifying a compound that modulates tumorigenesis comprises contacting the compound with an Ax1 polypeptide, determining the functional or physical effect of the compound upon the Ax1 polypeptide or its fragment or inactive variant and determining the chemical or phenotypic effect of the compound upon a cell comprising the Ax1 polypeptide or its fragment or inactive variant. The functional effect is determined in vitro. The functional effect is a

physical effect. The functional effect is determined by measuring ligand binding to the polypeptide. The functional effect is a chemical or phenotypic effect. The polypeptide is expressed in a eukaryotic host cell. The host cell is an endothelial cell. The functional effect is determined by measuring alphavbeta3 expression or haptotaxis. Modulation is inhibition of angiogenesis or tumorigenesis. The polypeptide is recombinant. The compound is an antibody, an antisense molecule, an RNAi molecule or a small organic molecule. The host cell is a cancer cell. Modulating angiogenesis in a subject comprises administering to the subject a therapeutical amount of the compound identified by the method above. The subject is human. The compound inhibits angiogenesis or tumorigenesis.

ACTIVITY - Antiangiogenic; Cytostatic; Cerebroprotective; Vasotropic; Antiinfertility; Cardiant. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Antibody Therapy; Antisense Therapy; RNAi Therapy.

USE - The method is useful in identifying a compound that modulates angiogenesis. The methods and compounds or compositions are useful in diagnosing and treating angiogenesis, cancer, stroke, infertility and heart disease.

ADMINISTRATION - Dosage is 1-100 mug/70 kg by injection, oral, inhalation, transdermaal, rectal or parenteral (e.g. intraarticular, intravenous, intramuscular, intradermal, intraperitoneal or subcutaneous) means.

EXAMPLE - No relevant example given. (105 pages)

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 1994:531214 CAPLUS
DN 121:131214
TI Non-muscle myosin heavy chain as a possible target for protein encoded by metastasis-related mts-1 gene
AU Kriajevska, Marina V.; Cardenas, Mauricio Neira; Grigorian, Mariam S.; Ambartsumian, Noona S.; Georgiev, Georgii P.; Lukanidin, Eugene M.
CS Dep. Mol. Cancer Biol., Danish Cancer Soc., Copenhagen, DK-2100, Den.
SO Journal of Biological Chemistry (1994), 269(31), 19679-82
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
DT Journal
LA English
AB The mts-1 gene is associated with the expression of the metastatic phenotype of tumor cells. The protein product of the mts-1 gene belongs to the S100 family of Ca2+-binding proteins with unknown biochem. function. In the present work, monoclonal anti-Mts-1 antibodies were used to isolate and characterize Mts-1 protein possible targets. Mts-1 protein can be immunopptd. by both anti-Mts-1 and anti-myosin antibodies as a complex with myosin from lysates of different mouse and human cell lines. Precipitation of myosin by anti-Mts-1 antibodies is specific and depends on the presence of Mts-1 protein. Ca2+-dependent association between Mts-1 protein and the heavy chain of non-muscle myosin was demonstrated by blot overlay technique. Furthermore, association between myosin and Mts-1 was confirmed by sucrose gradient anal. Finally, immunofluorescent staining of the mouse mammary adenocarcinoma cell line showed that Mts-1 protein is co-localized with the myosin complex. The data suggest that the target for Mts-1 protein is a heavy chain of non-muscle myosin.

=> s (non muscular myosin heavy chain)
L9 2 (NON MUSCULAR MYOSIN HEAVY CHAIN)

=> s l9 and antibody
L10 0 L9 AND ANTIBODY